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Xenendum xaliscone, Lake Chapala.
Pœcilia limantouri, Rio Ixtla, Tampico, and Rascon.
Xiphophorus montezumæ, Rascon.
Eslopsarum arge, Aguas Calientes. *Chirostoma breve* Steindachner is an Eslopsarum and identical with the earlier named *E. jordani.*
Chirostoma chapalæ.
Chirostoma crystallinum.
Chirostoma lermæ; this species has been recently described by Dr. Boulenger as *C. sphyræna*, also from Lake Chapala specimens. Dr. Boulenger's name takes precedence.
Chirostoma diazi; this is *C. lucius* Boulenger, a prior name.
Chirostoma ocotlane.
Chirostoma promelas. All these species of Chirostoma are from Lake Chapala, near Ocotlan in Jalisco.
Xeros istlanus, Puente de Ixtla.
Neetroplus carpintes, Lake Carpinte, Tampico.
Cichlasoma steindachneri, Rascon. D. S. J.

Notes on Recent Fish Literature. — Dr. Louis Dollo, of Brussels, describes a new genus of trachinoid fishes collected by M. E.-G. Racovitza, naturalist of the Belgian Antarctic Commission. To it he applies the name of *Cryodraco antarcticus.* The type came from a depth of 450 meters, in the Antarctic Ocean (Lat. 71° 22′ S., Long. 88° 38′ W.).

Mr. Edgar W. Waite gives an account of an "oarfish," or "king of the herrings" (*Regalecus glesne ?*), taken near Port Jackson in Australia. The species of this rare and interesting deep-water genus have not been adequately determined, and Mr. Waite's paper will prove valuable for future comparisons.

In the *Anales del Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires* Dr. Carlos Berg publishes valuable notes on various fishes — Exomegas, Polyprion, Curimata, Ilisha, Crenicichla, etc. He shows that the name *Ilisha orbignyana* should replace that of *Ilisha flavipinnis*, adopted by Jordan and Evermann. The identity of *Cottoperca rosenbergi* with *Aphritis gobio* is also shown, the species standing as *Cottoperca gobio.*

Dr. L. Berg, of the University of Moscow, has published in the *Proceedings of the Caucasian Museum* at Tiflis an account, in Russian and in German, of the fishes collected by Dr. G. Radde, director of the museum at Tiflis. Thirty-one species are included, one of them being regarded as a new "variety."

In the *Transactions of the London Zoölogical Society* Dr. Boulenger gives a second account of the rich fish fauna of Lake Tanganyika, from the collections of the Lemaire Expedition. A number of new genera and species of Cichlidæ are described and well figured, three of the plates being in colors, the work of the artist of the expedition, M. Dardenne.

In the *Proceedings of the Scientific Society of Christiania* Dr. Robert Collett discusses in detail the relations of *Lycodes gracilis*, a fish of the arctic parts of the Atlantic. Several figures are given, together with detailed description. Dr. Collett regards *L. perspicillum* as probably the young of *L. reticulatus*, *L. rossi* as probably the very young of *L. pallidus*, and *L. zoarchus*, from Nova Scotia, as certainly the young of *L. gracilis*. These conclusions differ somewhat from those of Dr. Smith, noted a few months since.

The species of filefish described by Jordan and McGregor from Clarion Island, Mexico, under the name of *Cantherines carolæ*, proves to be identical with the type of Cantherines, *C. sandwichiensis* Quay and Gaimard of Hawaii, a fact first pointed out by Mr. R. E. Snodgrass. It is not evident that either *C. pullus* of the West Indies, or *C. pardalis* of the East Indies, is really different from *C. sandwichiensis*.

In a private letter Professor D'Arcy W. Thompson, of University College, Dundee, corrects the current account of the genus Eumesogrammus. The type *E. præcisus* has four lateral lines, not three, the fourth being a ventral branch, accessory to the third, and running from the breast to near the vent. This was correctly described by Dr. Reinhardt, but overlooked by later authors.

In a recent note in the *Naturalist* on Dr. Charles Wilson Greene's studies of the California toadfish, or "midshipman" (*Porichthys notatus*), the writer, by a slip of the pen, made a statement just the opposite of the truth.

The fish showed no luminosity, save when excited by electricity or by ammonia. In an aquarium made alkaline by ammonia water all the spots and organs of the lateral line gave out a brilliant glow, fading away in about twenty minutes. Parts of the fish, after death, were luminous under ammonia. A similar effect was shown by severe electric stimulations, but a mild current produced no effect.

D. S. J.

Compensatory Movements of the Eyes in Fishes.—It is well known that when a dogfish is rotated on its long axis its eyes are